



United States Department of Agriculture,
BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY.

JOHN R. MOHLER, CHIEF OF BUREAU.

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS.

OCTOBER, 1918.

[This publication is issued monthly for the dissemination of information, instructions, rulings, etc., concerning the work of the Bureau of Animal Industry. Free distribution is limited to persons in the service of the bureau, establishments at which the Federal meat inspection is conducted, public officers whose duties make it desirable for them to have such information, and journals especially concerned. Others desiring copies may obtain them from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at 5 cents each, or 50 cents a year. A supply will be sent to each official in charge of a station or branch of the bureau service, who should promptly distribute copies to members of his force. A file should be kept at each station for reference.]

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CHANGES IN DIRECTORY.

Meat Inspection Inaugurated.

*143. Macon Packing Co., Bay and Hammond Streets, Macon, Ga.

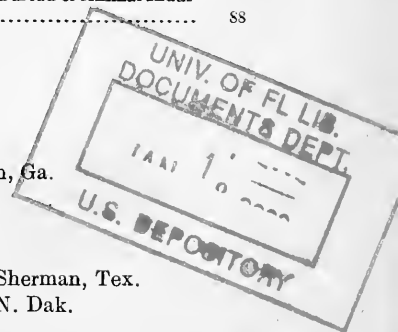
Meat Inspection Withdrawn.

60. Waycross Packing Plant, Waycross, Ga.

885. Interstate Cotton Oil Refining Co., East Pecan Street, Sherman, Tex.

2-LL. Armour & Co., 630 Northern Pacific Avenue, Fargo, N. Dak.

20-X. Wilson & Co., Northfork, W. Va.



Meat Inspection Reinaugurated Following Suspension.

188. Clement E. Allen (Inc.), Media, Pa.
 813. A. Darlington Strode, West Chester, Pa.
 765. John Groce & Son, Circleville, Ohio, (substation of Columbus, Ohio).
 158. Morristown Packing Co., Morristown, Tenn.
 *20-T. Wilson & Co. (Inc.) (and Wilson & Co. and South Dakota Provision Co., subsidiaries), North Webber Avenue and First Street, Sioux Falls, S. Dak.

Meat Inspection Temporarily Suspended.

86. North Cape Canning Co., 3018 Armitage Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
 127. Bullock Packing Co., Statesboro, Ga.
 598. The Hart & Bro. Co., Fifth and Poplar Streets, Wilmington, Del.

Change in Address of Establishment.

937. Liebig Extract Co. (Inc.) (and Red Cross Packing Co. (Inc.) and E. B. E. Manufacturing Co., subsidiaries), 239 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y., instead of 461 Eighth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Change in Name and Address of Establishment.

58. Quin Wo, Chung Kee & Co., 105 Park Street, New York, N. Y., instead of Quin Wo Co., 104 Greene Street, Jersey City, N. J.

Stations Added.

Macon, Ga., meat inspection, Dr. C. L. E. Kerr, care Macon Packing Co., Macon, Ga.
 Media, Pa., meat inspection (substation of Philadelphia, Pa.).
 West Chester, Pa., meat inspection (substation of Philadelphia, Pa.).
 Circleville, Ohio, meat inspection (substation of Columbus, Ohio).

Stations Discontinued.

Statesboro, Ga., meat inspection (substation of Augusta, Ga.).
 Waycross, Ga., meat inspection.
 Sherman, Tex., meat inspection (substation of Fort Worth, Tex.).
 Northfork, W. Va., meat inspection.

Change in Addresses of Inspectors in Charge.

Dr. F. T. Suit, care T. M. Sinclair & Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa, instead of P. O. box 734, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
 Dr. B. R. Wilbur, care Sioux Falls Serum Co., Sioux Falls, S. Dak., instead of 303 Federal Building.
 Dr. C. L. E. Kerr, care Macon Packing Co., Macon, Ga., instead of care of Waycross Packing Plant, Waycross, Ga.

Note.

Meat inspection extended at establishment 119, Wilson & Co. (Inc.), Los Angeles, Cal., to include Empire Provision & Produce Co.

COOPERATION IN FIELD WORK.

By W. E. HOWE, *Veterinary Inspector.*

The article in the June Service and Regulatory Announcements, entitled "Diplomacy in the Field," by Dr. Edward Horstman, brings up a subject that is of prime importance in field work. While many interesting matters were discussed in the article mentioned, the question of cooperation in the field suggests a few more points that may be worthy of consideration.

Avoid Dictatorial Methods.

In many cases cattlemen are apt to feel that the bureau representative is trying to dictate to them as to how they should conduct their business. (I have heard it many times.) When a man of this character is approached by an inexperienced inspector the interview is liable to be stormy, especially if the inspector attempts to dictate. Some inspectors when first going into the field seem to think that because they are in the employ of the United States Government their word should be law and their instructions should be complied with at once, but later experience usually shows them that the use of a little "horse sense" and consideration of the owner's conditions are necessary to bring success. The exercise of tact is often indispensable, as, for instance, in connection with work on a certain range known to the writer where there were political as well as personal differences between the State authorities and the cattlemen, besides unfriendly feeling among the cattlemen themselves.

Cattle Scab on the Range.

In conducting a campaign on cattle scab, the inspector must have the good will and cooperation of the cattle owner or good results will not follow. For instance suppose he is dealing with a cattle company that has 10,000 cattle scattered in a territory of 75 miles by 50 miles in an open unfenced country in which the cattle move about unrestrained. The owners of such outfits are usually intelligent men, influential in their community, and generally influential politically as well.

In requiring the dipping of such outfits one must consult with the various owners about when and how the work can be done, and there will usually be no trouble. If, however, the inspector is not experienced in the cattle business in the range States, he may insist on doing the work at a time or under conditions that are not practicable. In such cases the owner, in order to satisfy the inspector and thereby be allowed to market his cattle, may bring in and dip those animals that can be easily gathered, but will leave behind the poor, weak, scabby ones because they can not be easily brought to the vat. Thus the whole work and expense is practically wasted and eradication is no nearer than when the work was started.

One experience will illustrate. One owner early in the spring gathered only a part of his cattle from the range, found plenty of infection, dipped them, and turned them out again. Later in the season, when all cattle are usually rounded up for the purpose of branding calves, it was proposed to have an inspector accompany the round-up and do what dipping was necessary. The inspector was duly assigned and stayed with the outfit during the round-up season of about six weeks, but did not find a single scabby animal. A few days after the round-up was finished the same inspector made a little survey alone, and the first day before noon found a badly infected animal in the territory covered by the round-up. What the foreman's instructions to the "cow punchers" during the round-up were is not known, but the fact remains that while scab was present on that range no case was ever brought in where the inspector could see it.

Cooperation Essential to Success.

The instance mentioned illustrates a lack of cooperation. In order to get results in such a territory it is necessary to get the cattle owners together and by a friendly discussion of conditions get their complete cooperation. Here the inspector must show a sufficient understanding of the range-cattle business so that he will not insist upon a line of work that is impracticable. The owners must be considered.

It must be remembered that cattle scab in the range States is most difficult to handle, because all the animals can not under any condition be gathered at one time, even in some of the large fenced pastures. Those left out are usually sufficient to continue the infection. Also there may be several owners of cattle which inter-

mingle on the same range, and the ownership of any particular animal can be established only by the brand on the animal. In such case it would be the height of folly for an inspector to insist that any one man must gather and dip his cattle at some stated time.

These explanations show that unless the inspector can get the cooperation of the owners he will not come anywhere near getting all the cattle to dip. The cattle owner, by not rounding up all the cattle, can take advantage of the inspector any time he likes. Of course, by so doing he loses the beneficial effects of the dipping, but often he will not hesitate to do it if he has had trouble with the inspector or is required to dip when it is not practicable.

In dealing with cattle scab under other than open-range conditions it is necessary to obtain the cooperation of the cattle owner individually. Often this may lead to a heated discussion, but the inspector must always remember that if he loses his temper, no matter how justified it may be, he will not get the best results. It may not be so difficult to dip and cure a bunch of scabby cattle, but the successful inspector is one that not only accomplishes that result but by sound argument has induced a man to dip who did not want to, and at the same time has left him feeling friendly.

NOTICES REGARDING MEAT INSPECTION.

COOPERATION WITH THE UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION.

The United States Food Administration has issued orders designed to aid in the conservation of food, in effect as follows:

1. In packing butts, plates, and fatbacks in what is generally known as barreled pork, licensees will discontinue trimming except the removal of ragged and loose ends.
2. In dressing beef carcasses the hanging tenderloin, skirts, breast fat, and entire tail shall be removed; the practice of leaving two or three tail joints on the carcass is to be discontinued.
3. All sheep, lamb, goat, and veal carcasses shall be "round dressed," spreader sticks shall be no longer employed, and caul fat shall be removed at time of dressing. All plucks shall be removed from lamb carcasses.
4. When goods are packed for export purposes boxes and barrels shall be filled to capacity without reference to the number of pounds which the package may contain (unless otherwise specifically required on Government orders or orders placed through the Government for the Allies).

Bureau inspectors are requested to cooperate in the enforcement of these orders in official establishments.

SPECIAL CERTIFICATE FOR SOFT GREASES OR TALLOWES EXPORTED.

The War Trade Board advises that in order to help the situation with regard to soft greases and tallowes the board will issue export licenses for this commodity when it is clearly shown that their degree of hardness does not exceed 40° titer. Exporters on receipt of their licenses will communicate with the nearest bureau inspector in charge to arrange for the inspection of the soft greases or tallowes they are desirous of exporting. The bureau inspector will take a representative sample of each consignment and promptly forward it to the meat inspection laboratory in his district, indicating clearly the purpose for which the sample is to be examined. The laboratory inspector will immediately test the sample for titer and inform the inspector in charge of the degree of hardness of the product. Based upon this information the inspector in charge will act in the matter of issuing the certificate which is required to accompany the license when presented to the collector. Certificates shall be issued only in the following form and upon official letterhead:

Certificate for soft greases or tallow.

This is to certify that.....

Description.

Amount.

Number of packages.

Weight.

Kind of product.

offered for export by.....

Consignor.

consigned to.....

Consignee.

.....has been examined by the

Destination.

bureau and it has been found that the degree of hardness of this product does not exceed 40° titer.

(Signed)

*Inspector in charge, Bureau of Animal Industry,
Department of Agriculture.*

Date.

Place.

ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED UNDER FEDERAL INSPECTION, SEPTEMBER, 1918.

Station.	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Goats.	Swine.
Chicago.....	264,568	36,420	344,223	2,670	368,887
Fort Worth.....	68,753	52,970	5,045	5,858	26,204
Kansas City.....	173,151	36,839	95,990	5,915	175,054
National Stock Yards.....	73,841	25,513	38,021	2,670	84,965
Omaha.....	93,914	13,940	139,353	267	97,953
St. Louis.....	24,566	3,636	8,634	151	72,250
Sioux City.....	31,150	3,085	22,405	400	73,324
South St. Joseph.....	50,819	7,985	53,743	117	106,142
All other establishments.....	361,992	136,428	321,231	1,014	975,229
Total: September, 1918.....	1,142,754	316,816	1,028,645	19,062	1,980,008
September, 1917.....	957,253	270,514	740,122	18,524	1,321,674
9 months ended September, 1918.....	8,184,642	2,629,112	7,015,450	89,609	28,254,150
9 months ended September, 1917.....	7,053,129	2,305,557	6,950,481	91,186	24,946,986

IMPORTS OF FOOD ANIMALS AND OF MEATS AND MEAT FOOD PRODUCTS.

The statements following show the imports of food animals and of meats and meat food products inspected by the Bureau of Animal Industry during September, 1918, with figures for other periods for comparison.

Imports of food animals.

Country of export.	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Goats.
Mexico.....	5,555	.....	22,009	2,163
Canada.....	41,797	1,381	13,940	.....
Great Britain.....	.....	9	120	.....
Total: September, 1918.....	47,352	1,390	36,069	2,163
September, 1917.....	40,599	2,191	50,414	6
9 months ended September, 1918.....	217,849	3,273	77,554	27,365
9 months ended September, 1917.....	234,695	8,571	118,718	17,241

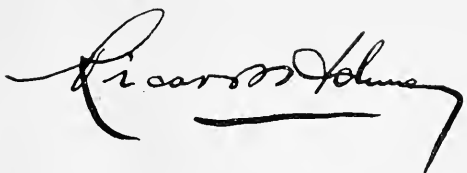
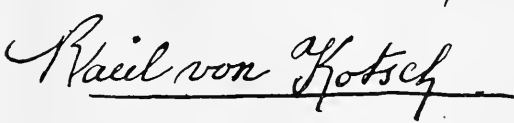


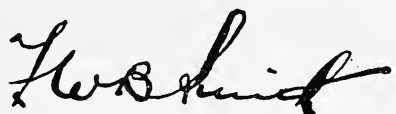



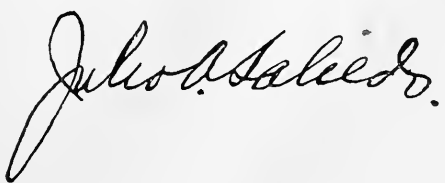

Imports of meats and meat food products.

Country of export.	Fresh and refrigerated.		Canned and cured.	Other products.	Total weight.
	Beef.	Other.			
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
Argentina.....	.....	.....	5,662,438	.....	5,662,438
Australia.....	.....	.....	.....	240,813	240,813
Canada.....	2,515,500	280,917	477,736	84	3,274,237
Uruguay.....	.....	.....	1,516,164	.....	1,516,164
Other countries.....	608,267	.....	1,248	992,099	1,601,614
Total: September, 1918.....	3,123,767	280,917	7,657,586	1,232,996	12,295,266
September, 1917.....	2,535,969	2,558,645	181,150	329,080	5,604,844
9 months ended September, 1918.....	9,262,628	2,069,742	42,187,927	6,256,970	59,777,267
9 months ended September, 1917.....	5,509,975	8,714,605	6,009,878	2,510,840	22,745,298

Condemned in September, 1918: Beef, 34,053 pounds; pork, 21 pounds; total, 34,074 pounds. Refused entry: Pork, 82 pounds.

FOREIGN OFFICIALS AUTHORIZED TO SIGN INSPECTION CERTIFICATES FOR MEAT AND PRODUCTS FOR IMPORTATION INTO THE UNITED STATES.

The following are additional names, addresses, and facsimile signatures of foreign national Government officials authorized to sign and issue certificates of inspection for meat and meat food products offered for importation into the United States:

Country, name, and address.	Signature.
ARGENTINA.	
Ricardo Helman, Buenos Aires.	
Raul von Kotsch, Tierra del Fuego.	
CANADA.	
Harry H. Ross, Brandon, Ma.	
S. Ransom, Vancouver, B. C.	
F. W. B. Smith, Edmonton, Alta.	
M. McCullough, Toronto, Ont.	
Charles Coliton, Toronto, Ont.	
PARAGUAY.	
T. Osuna, Asuncion.	
Julio A. Salcedo, Asuncion.	
S. Aranda, Asuncion.	

LICENSES FOR VETERINARY BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS.

The following changes have been made in the list of licenses for the manufacture of veterinary biological products for the year 1918 under the act of Congress of March 4, 1913 (37 Stat., 832), and the regulations made thereunder (B. A. I. Order 196):

Licenses Issued.

License No.	Date.	Name and address of firm.	Products.
9	1918. Oct. 7	Lederle Antitoxin Laboratories, Pearl River, N. Y.	Antihemorrhagic septicemia serum
104	Oct. 24	Swan-Myers Co., 219 North Senate St., Indianapolis, Ind.	mixed bacterial vaccine for swine.
133	Oct. 23	National Vaccine & Serum Co., Colorado Springs, Colo.	Mixed infection bacterin for swine. Abortion bacterin (bovine); blackleg aggressin; blackleg filtrate.

Licenses Canceled.

License No. 49, Slee Laboratories, Swiftwater, Pa., issued December 28, 1917, was canceled October 16, 1918.

License No. 53, Nodaway Valley Serum Co., Skidmore, Mo., issued December 20, 1917, was canceled October 26, 1918.

License Suspended.

Following the presentation of conclusive evidence showing that the Corn States Serum Co., Omaha, Nebr., had violated a regulation promulgated by the department for the enforcement of the virus-serum toxin act of 1913, United States Veterinary license No. 99, dated December 10, 1917, was suspended for a period of 10 days beginning October 5, 1918.

RESULTS OF PROSECUTIONS FOR VIOLATIONS OF LAWS.

Penalties have been imposed in prosecutions for violations of regulatory laws, as reported to the bureau, as follows:

Live-Stock Quarantine Laws.

Harry L. Grounds, interstate shipment of cattle affected with tuberculosis, \$100 fine.

Norfolk & Western Railway Co. (2 cases), interstate shipment of cattle in violation of Texas-fever regulations, \$200 fines and \$33.20 costs.

Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Co., interstate shipment of cattle in violation of Texas-fever regulations, \$100 fine.

Mobile & Ohio Railway Co., interstate shipment of cattle in violation of Texas-fever regulations, \$100 fine and \$13.95 costs.

Chicago & Alton Railroad Co., failure to clean, wash, and disinfect cars in which southern cattle had been shipped, \$100 fine and \$18.30 costs.

Twenty-Eight-Hour Law.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Co., \$100 fine and \$13.80 costs.

Delaware & Hudson Co., \$100 fine and \$25 costs.

Meat-Inspection Law.

Frye & Co., Portland, Oreg., \$50.

NEW RATES FOR AUTOMOBILES AND MOTORCYCLES.

The Agricultural appropriation act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, provides that, under certain conditions, employees of this department may be permitted, under formal letters of authority, to furnish their own automobiles or motorcycles for use on official business. For this service they will be paid not to exceed 6 cents a mile for automobile and not to exceed 2 cents a mile for motorcycle. In each case the employee *must be authorized by the chief of bureau in advance*, and such service must be reported on certain forms specially prepared for the purpose. A supply of these forms will be furnished on application to the bureau.

Bureau employees who own automobiles or motorcycles and have regular use for hired livery service on official business, and who may desire to use their own vehicles for such travel and be reimbursed therefor in expense accounts in accordance with the provisions of the previous paragraph, should take the matter up with the bureau at once. The inspector in charge should submit a list showing the names of such employees, and indicate the approximate number of miles each will make per month on official business, and submit recommendations as to what the rates of pay should be. In no case may the rates exceed 6 cents a mile for automobile and 2 cents a mile or motorcycle.

Any use of personally owned automobiles or motorcycles without first obtaining formal authority must be without expense to the bureau except for actual cost of gasoline and oil, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 86j of the Fiscal Regulations.

FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN.

For the fourth Liberty loan, employees of the Bureau of Animal Industry subscribed for a total of \$463,050. Of this amount \$57,600 was taken by employees in Washington, 91.3 per cent of whom subscribed, while \$405,450 is credited to employees outside of Washington and represents 88.8 per cent of the personnel of the forces from which reports have been received. It is, of course, to be expected that the total subscribed by the field employees will be increased as scattering reports come in.

This is indeed a creditable showing for bureau employees, both in Washington and in the field, and the chief of the bureau wishes to express his keen appreciation of their hearty and unstinted assistance in this patriotic service. It is believed that this amount exceeds the subscriptions to any one of the three previous loans. This is true, at least, in the case of Washington employees, but for the field employees no records are available for comparison.

While we should naturally feel proud of our part in connection with the fourth Liberty loan we should not rest too much on our laurels, but begin to arrange our personal affairs so that we may do even more in connection with the next loan, which, it is understood, will come early in the spring.

EMPLOYEES IN MILITARY SERVICE.

Many of the employees of the bureau are now in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, merchant marine, or Coast Guard and are carried on the rolls as on leave without pay. It is desired, therefore, that chiefs of divisions and inspectors and others in charge notify this office of any report of casualties affecting bureau employees now in military service. If possible, official notifications from the military departments should be forwarded here and after proper record has been made they will be returned promptly.

PUBLICATIONS IN OCTOBER.

[The bureau keeps no general mailing list for sending publications to individual employees. When a new publication is issued one or more copies are usually sent to each officer in charge of a station. If additional copies are desired for distribution to members of the force or for other use they will be sent on request if possible. Individual employees who wish to obtain any of the publications listed here should apply first to the local officer in charge. If he has no extra copies, application may then be made to the Washington office.]

Farmers' Bulletin 528. Hints to Poultry Raisers. (Revision.) By Harry M. Lamon, Animal Husbandry Division. pp. 14, figs. 5.

B. A. I. Order 260. Regulations Governing the Appraisal of Tuberculous Cattle and Expenditures on Account of the Control and Eradication of Tuberculosis of Animals. Effective October 15, 1918. pp. 5.

B. A. I. Order 261. Special Order Providing for Shipment of Cattle of the Non-quarantined Area for Exhibition at Certain Fairs Held in the Quarantined Area. Pp. 2.

Amendment 4 to B. A. I. Order 245. Regulations Governing the Interstate Movement of Live Stock, Modifying Regulations 5 and 6. Effective October 15, 1918. Pp. 3.

Amendment 1 to B. A. I. Order 261. The amendment was issued for the purpose of including the Jefferson Parish Fair, Incorporated, Gretna, La., November 6-10, 1918.

Hatch Early. Eight-page leaflet issued by the Animal Husbandry Division.

Save Fuel in Dairy Plants. Two-color poster, 18 by 24 inches, issued by the Dairy Division.

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